



Bulletin

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ICIAL

WEEKLY RECORD

UNITED STATES

FOREIGN POLICY

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

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September 19, 1960

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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Progress Toward a World of Law

Address by Secretary Herter¹

I am glad to have this opportunity to talk about basic concepts of United States foreign policy which are of concern to us all. These concepts depend on contributions which the law makes to a world where lawlessness too often occurs.

Let me stress at the outset that I am talking to you this evening about the foreign policy of the United States—not of any particular administration.

Need for a Central Concept

As lawyers you understand the need to relate a number of different, difficult, and seemingly contradictory elements to a central concept—an overall design. In building toward this design of foreign policy we devise successive working arrangements to achieve purposes of the moment. But the underlying concept must remain in sight if we are to maintain our perspective on final goals and have a scale for the measurement of values.

The central goals of our policy will sometimes be pursued steadily over a number of years as in the case, for example, of our longstanding goal of expanding world trade. At other times a basic purpose will meet defeat in one form only to recur strengthened in another. The defeat of the League of Nations did not put an end to the effort to strengthen world order and the rule of law. It only interrupted it and served as the preface to the stronger, more promising effort that followed in the shape of the United Nations.

Today the basic concepts of United States for-

ign policy must look toward even longer range and more complex goals than those of the past. There are three main courses of action.

Preventing War

First, we are seeking to create world relationships which will not deteriorate into war. To this end:

1. We maintain an invulnerable strategic deterrent.
2. We maintain a secure and diversified capability for responding to, and suppressing, a wide variety of lesser threats to the peace.
3. We maintain collective security arrangements which make clear to the Soviets and the Chinese Communists our intention to defend our allies and thus diminish the chance of conflict by miscalculation.
4. We seek safeguarded arms reduction which will diminish the risk of war resulting from a continuing and spiraling arms race.

This first major element in our policy—the prevention of war—will, I am confident, continue to succeed if we persist in these lines of action.

Making Freedom Work

As the second major element of our policy we try to reinforce those basic historic trends which can reshape the world along constructive lines.

1. We support the efforts of newly independent peoples in the less developed areas to build nations in which the social, political, and economic aspirations of free men can be fulfilled.

In working toward this end an important consideration is the fact that the rapid advance of science and technology now makes it necessary to

¹ Made before the American Bar Association at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 1 (press release 507).

adjust political concepts of nationhood to these new technological conditions. I believe the officials directing our foreign programs are sufficiently aware of these factors, particularly as they affect nations in various stages of development, to give us reason to be hopeful.

On the other hand, it is possible that the Soviet Union, although an established industrial power with impressive achievements in science and education, could prove to be lacking in political adjustment to these new facts by reason of its doctrinal attachment to a theory which is essentially based on power conflict. After all, Marx, while trying to break the social structure of the period in which he lived, was necessarily a prisoner of that time as far as the potentialities of science and modern weapons are concerned. He proposed to reduce the clash between great powers into a single clash of classes. But he was blind to the fact that the development of nuclear weapons and technology would make power resolution of these conflicts of advantage to neither side. He also could not foresee other implications of technological advance, such as its dramatic potential for aid programs to satisfy demands of developing areas of the world.

It is interesting, I think, to pursue some of the contrasts between Soviet and United States assistance programs which stem from a different approach to the less developed areas. In giving foreign aid the Soviet Union has often shown itself more concerned with the appearance of assisting the development process than with genuinely assisting it. Not only would successful development be contrary to Communist doctrine; it would be contrary to Communist ambitions. It is plain that the Soviet Union hopes that present governments in the developing countries will sooner or later be overwhelmed by their problems. It believes that these countries cannot establish a sound economic base without having the full Communist formula applied. Soviet policy, therefore, does not appear to concern itself with how well aid projects are geared into the country's overall economic pattern or with the extreme financial strain to the recipient country which loan provisions may ultimately impose.

Aid from the Soviet Union often takes the form of financing spectacular projects which are of more propaganda than economic value. Soviet prestige, therefore, is less involved with the basi-

cally much more important question of whether or not the recipient country is attempting a feasible economic plan.

United States aid policy, on the contrary, cannot and does not divest itself of the responsibility which it has for the larger consequences of aid programs. What we hope to create in the less developed countries is a responsible and sustained process of economic growth under reasonable conditions of internal stability.

One of the notable successes in the newly independent countries has been achieved by the British, working with the people of their former dependencies to set up parliamentary governments, civil services, and legal systems. It is extremely difficult, given the accelerated timetable for independence, to provide these newly emerging nations with the necessary stability. The work during the last few years in Nigeria, for example, shows how much time and effort are required to try to create forces for unity among regions of strikingly diverse economic and cultural background.

The world is learning anew that much more than economic assistance is required from the more developed countries if the less developed countries are to stand on steady feet.

2. In our efforts to make freedom work, however, we naturally support the trend toward a free world economy in which barriers to the exchange of goods and services are constantly being reduced—a world in which individual enterprise can flourish and become ever more productive.

3. We support voluntary movements toward federation or integration, where these are manifest. I have in mind particularly the trend toward ever closer relations among the nations of Western Europe.

4. We have tried to encourage any trend toward greater freedom within the Communist bloc. We aided Yugoslavia, whose break with the bloc compounded the difficulties of maintaining monolithic Soviet control over the remaining Eastern European states. We are helping Poland. We have sought through exchange programs and other personal and cultural contacts to broaden the exposure of the Soviet people to outside influences.

These various efforts are bearing fruit. The less developed countries are setting out on the road to progress. There is a freer world economy today than 10 years ago. The movement toward

European integration has made substantial progress in the last 10 years. The Communist bloc has undergone significant change since the days of Stalin.

If we hold to our course, I believe that these trends will continue and will work in our favor. Basically our policy is running with the grain of history.

Toward a World of Law

As the third major element of our policy, we seek to move toward a world of law—not as a remote and abstract goal, but as something that we are beginning to accomplish now through tangible and specific steps.

I returned just 2 days ago from the meetings of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States.² That conference was an interesting and significant demonstration of the process of developing the law as it relates to the conduct of nations. Although the meeting was regional rather than worldwide, it made a definite contribution to standards of behavior in international relationships generally.

The action taken by the foreign ministers in regard to the Dominican Republic, while it dealt with a specific violation of the code of international conduct, emphasized that the measures applied will not be lifted until that country has complied with the principles of the Declaration of Santiago,³ signed in Chile last year, which was concerned with the bases of democracy such as free elections and freedom of the press.

The action taken by the foreign ministers in the case of Cuba expressed their conviction that the Soviet Union should not export its doctrine or otherwise intervene in the Western Hemisphere through the gateway of Cuba. In this connection also the foreign ministers reiterated their belief that all American Republics—and this includes Cuba—should conform to the standards of the Santiago declaration.

The purpose of the law of nations is to influence the conduct of nations. By effective action as a regional group, the OAS thus contributes to the worldwide development of law.

Our best longrun hope for the worldwide de-

velopment of law is the United Nations, whose value has been dramatized anew, and reinforced, by recent events. As the Soviet leaders have attempted to use it in the past 15 years the United Nations has been just another instrument for extending their power; when they cannot control it, they seek to ignore it or to nullify it as an instrument of alleged imperialism. The United States, however, shares a common sense of purpose with a large majority of U.N. members. They, like we, view the U.N. as a channel through which the moral forces of humanity find expression.

In our efforts to enhance the work of the U.N.:

1. We have supported and continue to support its efforts in the Congo, where it is an effective instrument for executing international decisions. The U.N. efforts in the Congo point up the central obstacle to the establishment of a world of order. The Soviet Union has sought to complicate rather than assist U.N. efforts to aid the Congo Republic to get on its feet. The collapse of order is the purpose of Soviet policy—a collapse which is a condition precedent to their hoped-for new order of Communist control. To the Soviets the U.N., being just another instrument of power, is not a forum in which the moral forces of humanity can become articulate. The recent example of how they tried to obstruct the operations of the U.N. force in the Congo I think illustrates the basic difference in their approach and ours. At one point Khrushchev certainly set himself up as a court of last resort beyond, above, and outside the U.N. if, in his view, it failed in its mission in the Congo—and this even though the Soviet Union had voted in favor of the U.N. action. The United States, by contrast, is anxious to work as closely as possible with other nations in the U.N.

2. A realm of the law of nations where new ground has been plowed and much more remains to be plowed is the field of disarmament. A part of the disarmament effort has taken place within the United Nations, a part beyond it. I have noted that safeguarded arms control is essential if we are to continue to serve our first basic purpose, preventing war. Progress in disarmament will both demand and contribute to the evolution and strengthening of the body and the institutions of international law. Treaties will be required, along with the machinery for inspection and control. If

² BULLETIN of Sept. 5, 1960, p. 355, and Sept. 12, 1960, p. 395.

³ For text, see *ibid.*, Sept. 7, 1959, p. 342.

complete disarmament is to be achieved it must be accompanied by the creation of an international police force. This force could operate only within rules of law which are generally accepted. Disarmament thus can contribute not only to a direct reduction of the risk of war but to the experience and the institutions which will better enable mankind to live according to a rule of law.

The United States has also supported the U.N. in a number of other efforts:

3. We backed U.N. action in Gaza, Lebanon, Jordan, and Laos, where it has played a stabilizing role at the behest of the free-world community.

4. We support and encourage U.N. efforts to create standby peace-force arrangements, which would permit it to act even more promptly and effectively in future crises.

To this end we will encourage other countries to respond at the next meeting of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to obtain national contingents for possible service in future U.N. forces. We are prepared to see our assistance used to train and equip these earmarked contingents for the specialized U.N. types of duty. Nations which do not earmark forces should, we believe, earmark logistic and transport facilities.

5. We also wish to enhance the effectiveness of the World Court. An immediate step which is open to us, as President Eisenhower made clear to you this week, is the repeal of the "Connally amendment," which now permits the United States to avoid the jurisdiction of the court by a unilateral finding that any given matter lies within the domestic sphere of the United States.⁴ I wish to add my unqualified endorsement to the President's words. As a world leader we are setting an exceedingly poor example by such parochial action as the Connally amendment. We would do well to recognize that the Connally amendment works to our relative disadvantage because it is also available to, and used by, other countries who defend against us in World Court cases.

6. We seek to bring international authority to bear wherever an international vacuum exists. One recent example is the U.S. initiative leading to the Antarctica treaty which removed that vast continent from the area of disputes among na-

tions.⁵ This treaty establishes a worthy precedent for the resolution of other international problems. Its recent ratification by the Senate is indeed welcomed and comes as a successful climax to Mr. Herman Phleger's long days of negotiation.

7. We seek to develop international instruments for coping with new problems and opportunities. As one example, the first international political benefit derived from President Eisenhower's great atoms-for-peace concept of 1953 was the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This specialized agency under the aegis of the U.N. is now in its formative years. It represents a small but highly significant step toward internationalization of the greatest problem facing the nations—the control of atomic energy whose peaceful and destructive aspects are technologically intertwined.

In all these ways we are trying now to move toward a world of law, and we are succeeding. We are closer to that goal today. We have a stronger international community and more effective international instruments today than we had 10 years ago.

Continued progress toward a world of law will require continuing vigor and ingenuity. The legal fraternity has a vital role to play if it is to supply full measure of that quality—reason—which Sir Edward Coke termed the "life of the law." I hope that you will devote your attention to further specific steps that we can take to this end.

Conclusion

These, then, are the three elements of our basic concept:

1. To ward off the immediate threat of war.
2. To use the resulting period of peace to press forward along constructive lines that will strengthen the fabric of freedom.
3. To cap the edifice by moving toward our ultimate goal of a rule of law, within which freedom and peace can securely exist.

This three-point basic concept is one that commands the support of the American people. I would be less than frank, however, if I pretended

⁴ For background, see *ibid.*, Feb. 15, 1960, p. 227.

⁵ For background, see *ibid.*, Dec. 21, 1959, p. 911, and July 11, 1960, p. 49.

that these goals were likely to be achieved in the near future. For an effective international community of law presupposes the existence of open societies. Open societies might make possible the ideal of an open world in which there is voluntary acceptance of the precepts of international conduct.

We are still confronted with the problem, however, of the Communist view of the future of the world. This would probably take the form of a federation of Soviet states. This would be dominated by Moscow and would be more inflexibly organized than the Pax Romana of the ancient world in that it would rely on ideological conformity and physical coercion—aspects which we regret to find so enduring a feature of Communist life.

Despite these obstacles I have complete faith that our own resolute courses of action will help us meet this problem. I mentioned earlier that our policy was “running with the grain of history.” In principle this is quite true but only if, by moving forward ourselves, freedom is made to work and justice and equality of opportunity can be extended in tangible form to millions now denied these benefits. This, I believe, is consistent with our country’s mission as Jefferson expressed it when he said that America’s purpose was not to extend our national power but to spread the dominion of our national idea.

We must expect the coming years to be full of practical problems as 20th and 21st century evolutions toward freedom give further political expression to one of man’s oldest and most noble urges. In this period the rule of law, as it is developed into a more perfect international instrument, with the necessary sanctions this implies, will act as a valuable balance wheel—a balance wheel not countering but providing equilibrium for the vast changes in course.

This challenge I am sure will not disturb you. The science of law, after all, is more than that of reason and logic combined. It depends on experience in fields as varied as all the pursuits of man.

In facing this challenge the central, strategic concept I have outlined will help a united and vigorous America, acting in concert with its friends throughout the world, to meet the demands of a new age. In this age there must be created a world order in which the will of in-

dividual nations, expressed in force, gives way to the will of the international community, expressed in law.

Western Powers Protest Curb on Travel to and Within Berlin

The Communist East German regime on August 30 issued a statement to the effect that it would take measures to ban, from August 31 to September 4, the travel to West Berlin of West Germans intending to participate in two meetings of German expellees and former prisoners of war scheduled for the period September 1-4. The movement of West Germans into the Soviet sector of Berlin was also banned during the same period.

Following are the texts of a Department statement read to news correspondents at Washington on August 30 by Lincoln White, Director of the Office of News, and a tripartite announcement released to the press at Berlin on August 31.

DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

It is not our practice to dignify propaganda statements of the so-called German Democratic Republic by official comment. It is obvious, however, that in this instance, as in others in the past, the danger to peace in Berlin lies in the aggressive threats constantly being made by the Soviet puppet regime in East Berlin. It should be recalled that Berlin is not now and never has been on East German soil and that the responsibility for free access to Berlin rests clearly with the Soviet Government which reaffirmed this responsibility in the Four Power communique of June 20, 1949, which confirmed the New York agreement of May 4, 1949, restoring free communication between West Germany and Berlin, following the lifting of the Soviet-imposed blockade on Berlin. We are awaiting further information concerning the situation from our mission in Berlin and Embassy in Bonn.

TRIPARTITE ANNOUNCEMENT

The United States, French and British Commandants in Berlin took note this afternoon in a

protest which they sent to the Soviet Commandant in Berlin of an announcement by Soviet Zone officials on August 30 that would restrict free movement within Berlin from August 31-September 4, 1960, and also of the declaration that accompanied the announcement.

The Western Commandants held the restrictions announced by the Soviet Zone authorities to be a "flagrant violation of the right of free circulation in Berlin," a "direct contravention" of the agreement reached between Western and Soviet representatives at Paris on June 20, 1949, and a violation of Four Power agreements.

In protesting the infringement of the quadripartite status of Berlin, the Western Commandants emphasized to the Soviet Commandant the common responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security in Berlin.

U.S. Welcomes Collective Efforts for Solution of African Problems

Following is the text of a message sent by Acting Secretary Dillon to the chairman of the African states conference, Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Republic of the Congo, on the occasion of the opening of the 5-day conference at Léopoldville on August 25.

On behalf of the Government of the United States please accept my sincere best wishes for the successful outcome of the deliberations in which you are now engaged. The United States Government has traditionally demonstrated great interest in Africa and sympathy with the aspirations of African peoples. We welcome all collective efforts in which constructive statesmanship on the part of the independent African states may find expression in the solution of African problems. The African contribution to the United Nations effort in the Congo again convincingly demonstrates the ability and desire of African states to take the lead in finding a constructive solution in the Congo and in general to seek an approach to political problems best guaranteed to assure the stability, welfare, and independence of the African states themselves. We are sure that the present discussions will be guided by the same spirit of statesmanship.

U.S. Airmen in Stanleyville Attacked by Congolese Troops

Following is the text of a U.S. note of protest from Ambassador Clare Timberlake to Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Congo, and an exchange of correspondence between Secretary Herter and U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.

U.S. PROTEST

Press release 500 dated August 30

AUGUST 29, 1960

I have the honor to protest in the most vigorous terms the outrages perpetrated by elements of the Congolese National Army at Stanleyville on the unarmed members of the crew of an American globemaster aircraft on Saturday, August 27, 1960. Eight of the nine members of the crew were badly beaten with rifle butts, kicked and dragged over the ground. Eight of them are in the hospital.

These men and their plane were bringing U.N. supplies to the U.N. forces at Stanleyville in support of efforts by the U.N. to help your country. The treatment accorded to them by the Congolese army is inexcusable. I ask that those responsible for the attack on this American crew be punished. I furthermore request the assurance of your government that adequate measures be taken to prevent such attacks in the future.

EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE

Press release 503 dated August 31

Secretary Herter to Mr. Hammarskjöld

AUGUST 31, 1960

DEAR MR. SECRETARY GENERAL: I thank you for your expression of sympathy personally and on behalf of the United Nations for the Americans who suffered injuries recently while in the performance of their duties in connection with the airlift requested by the United Nations in the Congo. The families of the injured personnel

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of Sept. 12, 1960, p. 421

will, I am sure, appreciate your expressions of deep sympathy.

With warm personal regards,

Most sincerely,

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Mr. Hammarskjold to Secretary Herter

AUGUST 29, 1960

His Excellency

MR. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Secretary of State

Department of State

Washington, D.C.

On behalf of the United Nations and myself I wish to extend to the Government of the United States my deepfelt sympathy for the scandalous treatment inflicted on American nationals during the attack in Stanleyville on 27 August 1960 by members of the National Congolese Army. This involvement by American nationals is so much more regrettable as they were engaged in a single airlifting operation under a special request by the United Nations. Will you kindly extend my personal sympathy to the Americans involved as well as to their families. Highest considerations.

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
Secretary General
of the United Nations

U.S. Travelers to Cuba Warned To Exercise Care

Press release 514 dated September 3

During recent weeks and in the light of certain conditions now existing in Cuba, the Department of State has received a number of inquiries from American citizens asking whether they might expect to encounter undue hazard or inconvenience if they were to travel to that country. While travel facilities at this time remain fully available, the Department nevertheless desires to warn American travelers that they should take particular care while in Cuba to avoid activities or statements which might be construed by Cuban Government agents to be of a political nature. They should take care, also, to have their travel documentation in order and to avoid infractions of emergency laws or new regulations, such as those relating to currency controls, unauthorized use of cameras, or visits to restricted areas within Cuba. It is further pointed out that all travelers

to Cuba are invited to make known their presence to the Embassy in Habana or to the consulate in Santiago.

Improving World Health and Nutrition

Remarks by President Eisenhower¹

I am delighted to open this Fifth International Congress on Nutrition, a Congress attended by representatives from 59 countries, including every continent on the globe. Since you have previously met in London, Basel, Amsterdam, and Paris but this is your first visit to Washington, I bid you a hearty welcome to this side of the Atlantic and to this city.

May I remark, President [Charles Glen] King, that I envy you in your association with this Congress. You will not need to veto any of its actions. Now this, of course, is because each of you is selflessly and wholeheartedly dedicated to the advancement of a science that underlies human health. You have come with a vision to build a better world now and for years to come.

The 20th century is unique in many ways—not the least of which is the fact that ours is the first generation which has dared to think in terms of food enough for all. And our age is the first to be deeply concerned about the quality as well as the quantity of the food supply. For the first time in history man's ancient enemies, hunger and malnutrition, are on the defensive. They are not whipped. But ours is the first generation to catch the scent of victory.

Crop Surpluses for Needy Areas

Let me turn for a moment to one phase of the free world's campaign against hunger, a program to send crop surpluses to needy areas. I take as an example the case with which I am most familiar, that of my own country. But first a word of caution. Any transaction involving the transfer of commodities from one nation to another is of more than bilateral interest. Thus, in moving our

¹ Made before the opening session of the Fifth International Congress on Nutrition at Washington, D.C., on September 1 (White House press release; as-delivered text).

abundant surplus of food products overseas, we must be diligent to avoid disrupting the markets of others. Irresponsible handling of our huge stocks of wheat, for example, could unjustifiably harm a nation which is heavily dependent on foreign exchange earnings from wheat and other cereal exports. My concern regarding this problem is one of the reasons for recommending increased use of the United Nations so as to distribute surplus crops under methods that will benefit all.

During the past 6 years, the United States Government has sent more than 4,000 shiploads of food abroad in exchange for foreign currencies.

In similar transactions we have done or engaged to do things like the following: to one country 16 million tons of wheat and 1 million of rice; for disaster relief, in earthquakes and hurricanes, 300 shiploads of food have gone abroad—through voluntary charitable agencies 400 shiploads of food to help 60 million stricken people.

Twelve hundred United States agricultural technicians are now working overseas, translating agricultural science into better living for the world's millions. Last year we received more than 3,000 agricultural visitors from other countries, who came here to study food production, agricultural research, and education and to meet our farmers and to see how they work.

We have loaned \$265 million abroad to build irrigation projects, fertilizer plants, and to improve transportation facilities.

Now these activities of my own country are only a part of the total free-world program to lift the scourge of hunger. Great efforts are being made by the developing countries themselves. Much help has come from other industrialized nations. The special agencies of the United Nations—the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Food and Agriculture Organization—have all made outstanding contributions in our common effort to eliminate hunger from this planet.

And the combined effort has been effective. There have been no major famines in the free world during the past decade, and, to my knowledge, this cannot be said of any previous decade. Nutritional levels in most of the developing countries, while still distressingly low, have nevertheless crept up slightly. World agriculture

has generally kept abreast or ahead of the population increase.

While we have thus helped lift production capabilities abroad, the stream of agricultural and industrial exports from the more industrialized nations has increased, not diminished. The reason is a simple one: A better fed neighbor is a better customer.

This is as it should be and reflects the wisdom of programs which meet current needs while building long-term self-reliance. To make the recipient countries indefinitely dependent upon our assistance would be disadvantageous to them and to us. Compassion and prudence are equally important in this undertaking; our food-for-peace program partakes of both.

Facing Up to Our Opportunities

There is a Danish proverb which says: "You may light another's candle at your own without loss." Indeed there is gain in the lighting of many candles; in the brighter light we can all see better.

There are risks, indeed, in our undertaking. But the risks of failing to face up to our opportunities are greater than those involved in considered action. Political explosions can result, in a shrinking world, from a widening gap between the wealthy and the underdeveloped nations.

And science has given us a set of tools designed for human betterment. Farm people, in the United States and elsewhere, have translated these tools into a capability for constructive action. Though the task is gigantic, we seek opportunity to move ahead rather than becoming preoccupied with despair.

The world cups its ear to hear the rattling of rockets. It listens less closely to the sounds of peace and well-being which emanate from the slow but steady improvement in world health and nutrition.

For centuries orators and writers have developed the habit of warning about the crossroads that the world was facing at the very moment of the particular speaking or writing. Many of these crossroads have existed only in a lively imagination. Yet if history, which will one day view the events of this period in perspective, could only say that it was at this moment the world began truly to take the high road of health and plenty leading toward peace, leaving forever

the path of strife and anxiety, then indeed would our great-grandchildren call this the brightest era of all time.

To each of you, my best wishes for a successful Congress. To the degree that you succeed, the human family in the nations here represented will step from under the shadow of want. This is the purpose that has brought you halfway around the world. The earth's nearly 3 billion people join me, I am sure, in my good wishes for your success. And may God ever be your helper.

Thank you very much.

U.S. Freedom of the Press Explained to Moscow Editors

The White House on August 28 made public a reply from James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President, to a letter received at the White House from the joint editorial board of the Moscow News and Nouvelles de Moscou. Following are texts of Mr. Hagerty's and the board's letters.

White House press release dated August 28

MR. HAGERTY'S LETTER

AUGUST 15, 1960

SIRS: I have your letter of June twenty-fifth addressed to the White House.

Of course, I disagree wholeheartedly with your statement that the content of President Eisenhower's report to the nation¹ was "directed essentially against the friendship between our peoples." Nothing could be further from the truth. The President made it clear that he and his government consider that "progress toward the goal of mutual understanding, easing the causes of tensions, and reduction of armaments is as necessary as ever" and that the United States "shall continue these peaceful efforts." In virtually every speech that the President has made on international affairs, he has consistently stressed the friendship that exists between the American people and the people of the Soviet Union.

I realize that no purpose would be served by trying to discuss your letter on an ideological basis—

¹For text, see BULLETIN of June 6, 1960, p. 899.

the differences between our two ways of life are too great and too complex to be covered by a single short letter. But I would hope that I could discuss it from a professional press viewpoint.

Frankly, your letter confirms the fact that the Soviet press is not free to publish or broadcast any viewpoint that runs counter to the policies of the Soviet Government.

In the United States of America—indeed in the free press of the world—conflicting viewpoints on any news development are published and broadcast as a matter of record and in the interest of informing the general public. Here in my country the remarks and speeches of Chairman Khrushchev are regularly broadcast and published—often in full text—regardless of whether an editor agrees or disagrees with him, and without the editor consulting any official of the United States.

The free press in America and the free press of the world are not afraid to let people judge for themselves and reach their own conclusions after studying both sides of any controversy. Only in that way can the truth of any situation be recognized and accepted as the truth.

I realize that this may be completely alien to your thinking, but to me it typifies the fundamental difference between a free press for free people and a government-dominated press for a controlled society.

Sincerely,

JAMES C. HAGERTY
Press Secretary to the President

MOSCOW EDITORS' LETTER

JUNE 25, 1960

SIRS: The Joint Editorial Board of Moscow News and Nouvelles de Moscou has received today from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow two copies in Russian of President D. Eisenhower's "Address to the Nation" of May 25, 1960.

In view of the fact that the entire content of this report is directed essentially against the friendship between our peoples while the above said Papers seek every possible expansion and consolidation of the bonds of friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., overall improvement in the relations between our countries, we are returning herewith the said copies of the "Address to the Nation" and hope that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow will in future refrain from addressing to us materials of this description.

MOSCOW NEWS AND NOUVELLES DE MOSCOU

Foreign Educators Participate in Teacher Development Program

Press release 504 dated September 1

Approximately 340 foreign teachers and school administrators are expected to arrive in Washington, D.C., during the Labor Day weekend to take part in a special cultural exchange program sponsored by the Department of State. Representing 67 countries from all areas of the world, the visiting teachers have been invited to observe the American educational process and to become better acquainted with the American people. The U.S. Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is coordinating the program for the Department of State.

The teachers will remain in Washington, D.C., until September 16 for orientation to American life at the Washington International Center and for visits to Government agencies and places of interest in the Capital area. Highlights of the Washington stay will include an international tea and reception on September 6, with all of the teachers in their national dress, a special exhibit of articles and products brought in by the teachers on September 9, and an international talent show on September 15.

Following their Washington visit the teachers will divide into 11 separate groups and travel to American universities for special seminars in the field of education. The seminars will last for 3 months and will give the participants an opportunity to exchange ideas with American educators and professional leaders in various fields. A list of the host universities and the subjects of the seminars follows:

University of Texas	Teaching of English
University of Michigan	Teaching of English
University of Pittsburgh	Science Teaching
San Francisco State College	Teaching of English
University of Southern California	School Administration
Southern Illinois University	Vocational Education
San Diego State College	Elementary Education
Northwestern University	Elementary Education
Ball State Teachers College (Indiana)	Secondary Education
Syracuse University	Secondary Education
University of Washington	American Civilization

Following the university seminars the teachers will be assigned to different school districts throughout the United States to observe actual classroom instruction and school administration as well as the relationships between the school and

the local community. This last phase of the program will last for 3 months, with the teachers returning to Washington, D.C., for final meetings before returning to their own countries.

Claimants Reminded of Deadline for Filing Claims in Austria

Press release 496 dated August 29

The Department of State wishes to bring to the attention of possible claimants residing in the United States that the deadline for filing of claims under the Austrian War and Persecution Property Damage Law (Austrian Federal Law 127 of 1958) is December 31, 1960.

Copies of official forms for the filing of claims may be obtained at the Austrian Embassy, 2345 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C., or at Austrian consulates at New York, Chicago, Detroit, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Dallas, Miami, Atlanta, New Orleans, or Cleveland. The forms contain detailed information and instructions concerning the filing of claims and inquiries for further information should be directed to the Austrian Embassy or the nearest consulate.

DLF Summarizes Activities for Fiscal Year 1960

The Development Loan Fund announced on August 22 that in addition to approving 52 credits totaling \$535,150,000 to private and public enterprises in 26 countries during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1960, it has also made significant policy adaptations in pursuance of its objective of assisting the economic development of less developed nations.

Since it began operations early in 1958 the DLF has extended 153 credits with a total value of \$1,356,556,000 to enterprises in 44 countries.

As of June 30 the DLF had only \$41,778,328 remaining available for lending. The President has requested an additional appropriation of \$700,000,000 for DLF activities. Before the congressional recess the House of Representatives voted \$550,000,000. This was before the President made his

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July 11 statement with respect to a new initiative in Latin America.¹

On June 30 total receipts by DLF of interest earnings and loan repayments totaled \$15,504,992, of which \$2,572,145 was in dollars and the equivalent of \$12,932,847 was in foreign currencies.

A large proportion of DLF assistance during the year—17 loans totaling \$279 million—went to South Asia, mainly to India and Pakistan. This was in accordance with the U.S. Government's desire to focus assistance on areas where foreign policy objectives require maximum support, conditions are best for rapid development, and governments are taking effective self-help measures.

In this area the DLF has cooperated with the World Bank in support of such programs as the Indus basin development program² and the 5-year plans of India and Pakistan.

By using its special authority to help share risks, the DLF is becoming an important means of attracting U.S. and other private capital to less developed countries. In coming months it is expected that at least \$100 million of private capital will be invested in DLF-aided ventures. By contrast, in 1958 the total U.S. private investment in enterprises other than oil in the Near East, Far East, and South Asia combined totaled only \$59 million.

During the fiscal year the DLF created the position of Deputy Managing Director for Private Enterprise, whose function is to help American enterprise extend its investments in underdeveloped regions. In cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce the DLF is organizing a series of symposia in which representatives of U.S. business, the U.S. Government, and developing nations are brought together to explore investment opportunities in those nations. This effort has already produced tangible results in the form of specific investment proposals.

The DLF has made assistance available to small private business enterprises in less developed countries by providing credit to intermediate institutions such as development banks, which in turn investigate and approve loans to small concerns.

As of June 30 the DLF had extended 19 loans and 1 guaranty, with a total value of \$108.6

million, to intermediate credit institutions in 14 countries—Guatemala, India, Iran, Israel, Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic (both the Egyptian and Syrian regions). 188 loans have thus far been made by these institutions.

Congressional revisions of DLF's basic legislation during the fiscal year reflected the view that greater emphasis should be given to housing, land resettlement, agricultural credit, and other overhead activities, particularly in Latin America.

Up to June 30 the DLF had approved 26 credits totaling \$119.4 million to undertakings in 13 Latin American countries. One of these, approved in March, was a precedent-setting \$2 million loan to provide "seed capital" for a new savings and loan association in Peru, which will provide financing for moderate-cost housing on a long-term basis at reasonable interest rates.

President Accepts Tariff Commission's Findings on Certain Imports

Articles Containing Cotton

White House press release dated August 23

The President has accepted the U.S. Tariff Commission's report on articles containing cotton.

On the basis of its investigation and determinations of fact, the Tariff Commission found, with two members dissenting, that import restrictions were not warranted under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The President had requested this investigation on November 10, 1959.¹

Linen Toweling and Watch Movements

White House press release dated August 23

The President has concurred with the U.S. Tariff Commission's recent findings that no formal investigation should be instituted at this time to determine whether the tariff should be reduced on imports of linen toweling and watch movements. The President found, with the Tariff Commission, that there is not sufficient reason at this time to reopen the escape-clause actions of several previous

¹ BULLETIN of Nov. 30, 1959, p. 803. Copies of the Commission's report, dated June 27, 1960, may be obtained from the U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

² BULLETIN of Aug. 1, 1960, p. 166.

³ Ibid., Mar. 21, 1960, p. 442.

years which resulted in increases in the tariffs on these items. The President's decision means that the increased rates of duty previously established as the result of escape-clause actions will continue to apply without reduction or other modification.

The President's action was taken after consultation with the Trade Policy Committee. The Tariff Commission studies were made pursuant to Executive Order 10401, which requires the periodic review of affirmative actions taken under the escape clause. The Commission submitted to the President on July 25, 1960, its reports on the third review of the 1956 tariff increase on linen towel-ing and on the fifth review of the 1954 increase in duty on watch movements.

President Increases Import Duty on Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth

White House press release dated August 23

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

The President has accepted the unanimous recommendation of the U.S. Tariff Commission in the case of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth. Accordingly, the President issued a proclamation withdrawing existing tariff concessions on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth and thus restoring the higher statutory rates of duty.

In taking this action, the President had the advice of the interdepartmental Trade Policy Committee.

In a report to the President of June 30, 1960, the Tariff Commission stated its finding that the domestic industry was suffering serious injury and its recommendation that the tariff be increased under the escape clause, section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 as amended.

PROCLAMATION 3365¹

MODIFICATION OF TRADE AGREEMENT CONCESSIONS ON COTTON TYPEWRITER-RIBBON CLOTH

1. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), the President on October 30, 1947, entered into a trade agreement with certain foreign countries, which

consists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade including a schedule of United States concessions (hereinafter referred to as Schedule XX-1947) and the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, together with a Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (61 Stat. (pts. 5 and 6) A7, A11, and A2051), and by Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947² (61 Stat. (pt. 2) 1103), proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out such trade agreement, and that proclamation was amended by Proclamation No. 2790 of June 11, 1948 (62 Stat. (pt. 2) 1515);

2. WHEREAS such General Agreement has been supplemented by an agreement consisting of the Protocol of Terms of Accession of Japan to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade dated June 7, 1955 (6 UST (pt. 5) 5833), which includes a supplementary schedule of United States concessions (hereinafter referred to as Schedule XX-1955), and the President, by Proclamation No. 3104 of July 22, 1955³ (69 Stat. c44), proclaimed such modifications of existing duties as would be required or appropriate to carry out such supplemental agreement, and that proclamation was supplemented by a notification by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury dated August 22, 1955⁴ (20 F.R. 6211);

3. WHEREAS United States tariff concessions on cotton cloth provided for in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930 were granted and set in the trade agreements referred to in the first and second recitals of this proclamation, as set forth in items 904(a) [first and second], 904(b), and 904(c) in Part I of the said Schedule XX-1947 and in Part I of the said Schedule XX-1955;

4. WHEREAS the current United States duties applicable to "cotton cloth suitable for making typewriter ribbon classifiable under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c) of paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds No. 50 but not No. 140, the total thread count of which per square inch (counting warp and filling), is not less than 240 and not more than 340, and in which the thread count for either the warp or filling does not exceed 60 percent of the total thread count of the warp and filling"

(hereinafter sometimes referred to as cotton typewriter ribbon cloth) reflect the tariff concessions granted in items 904(a) [first and second], 904(b), and 904(c) referred to in the third recital of this proclamation;

5. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, the President on January 9, 1936, entered into a trade agreement

¹ For text, see BULLETIN of Dec. 28, 1947, p. 1258.

² For text, see *ibid.*, Aug. 8, 1955, p. 226.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Sept. 5, 1955, p. 397.

¹ 25 Fed. Reg. 8278.

and Trade with the Swiss Federal Council (49 Stat. (pt. 2) 3918), and by proclamation of January 9, 1936 (49 Stat. (pt. 2) 3917), proclaimed such agreement, and that proclamation has been supplemented by a proclamation of May 7, 1936 (49 Stat. (pt. 2) 3959), and a proclamation of November 28, 1940 (54 Stat. (pt. 2) 2461);

6. WHEREAS item 904(b)(c) in the United States schedule of tariff concessions included in the trade agreement referred to in the fifth recital of this proclamation includes a tariff concession on certain cotton cloth provided for in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

7. WHEREAS the United States has accepted the Declaration for Provisional Accession of the Swiss Confederation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva November 22, 1958 (TIAS 4461), and the Government of the United States and the Government of the Swiss Confederation, by an Exchange of Notes signed March 29, 1960,⁵ relating to the said Declaration, entered into certain understandings with regard to the actions that may be taken pursuant to Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the case of a product subject to a concession under the trade agreement referred to in the fifth recital of this proclamation and also to a concession under such General Agreement (TIAS 4447);

8. WHEREAS the United States Tariff Commission has submitted to me a report of its Investigation No. 7-85 under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1364), on the basis of which investigation, and a hearing held in connection therewith, the Commission has found that, as a result in part of the duties reflecting the concessions granted and thereon in the trade agreements referred to in the first and second recitals of this proclamation, cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, both actual and relative, as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like products, and that in order to remedy such serious injury it is necessary to increase the duties on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth to the rates originally established in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

9. WHEREAS upon the modification of various items in Part I of Schedule XX-1947 and Part I of Schedule XX-1955 as hereinafter proclaimed, the rates of duty on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth originally established in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930 will apply to such cloth:

Now, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by section 350(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and by section 7(c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and in

⁵ For text of notes, see *ibid.*, Apr. 18, 1960, p. 601.

accordance with the provisions of Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, do proclaim that, effective after the close of business on September 22, 1960, and until the President otherwise proclaims:

A. Items 904(a) [first and second], 904(b), and 904(c) in Part I of the said Schedule XX-1947 and item 904(a) [second] in Part I of the said Schedule XX-1955, are modified by inserting in each such item, immediately after the matter in the column headed "Description of Products", the following:

"Provided, that this item shall not apply to cotton cloth suitable for making typewriter ribbon, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds No. 50 but not No. 140, the total thread count (treating ply yarns as single threads) of which per square inch, counting warp and filling, is not less than 240 and not more than 340, and in which the thread count of either the warp or filling does not exceed 60 per centum of the total thread count of the warp and filling."

B. Items 904(a) [first], 904(b), and 904(c) in Part I of Schedule XX-1955 are modified by inserting in each such item, immediately after the matter in the column headed "Description of Products", the following:

"Provided, that this item shall not apply to cotton cloth suitable for making typewriter ribbon, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds No. 50, the total thread count (treating ply yarns as single threads) of which per square inch, counting warp and filling, is not less than 240 and not more than 340, and in which the thread count of either the warp or filling does not exceed 60 per centum of the total thread count of the warp and filling."

C. The proclamations referred to in the first and second recitals of this proclamation shall be applied to items 904(a) [first and second], 904(b), and 904(c) in Part I of Schedule XX-1947 and in Part I of Schedule XX-1955 as modified by paragraphs (A) and (B) of this proclamation.

D. The proclamations referred to in the fifth recital of this proclamation shall be suspended insofar as they apply to cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth included in item 904(b)(c) of Schedule II of the trade agreement referred to in such recital.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

By the President:
DOUGLAS DILLON,
Acting Secretary of State.

Promoting Peace and Stability in the Middle East

FIFTH REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST¹

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the fifth report to the Congress covering activities through June 30, 1960, in furtherance of the purposes of the joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East. This report supplements earlier reports forwarded to the Congress.²

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 15, 1960.

TEXT OF REPORT

CHAPTER I—PROGRESS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE RESOLUTION: JULY 1, 1959, TO JUNE 30, 1960

As a basis for existing and contingent courses of action by the United States in the Middle East, House Joint Resolution 117,³ approved by the President March 9, 1957, remains an important basic document of U.S. policy. The resolution sets out in terms clearly understandable to the leaders of international communism the continuing interest of the United States in the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East. It authorizes U.S. cooperation with and assistance to nations of the Middle East in development of their economic

strength and directs continuance of U.S. support to the United Nations Emergency Force. Under the resolution's provisions, the U.S. Government continues active pursuit of policies aiding world peace and the security of the United States.

The report on the resolution for the year ending June 30, 1959, noted development in the Middle East of relatively stable conditions subsequent to a period of acute crisis and unrest in the summer of 1958. Relations among the Arab countries continue relatively good and some lessening of tensions among them has tended to reduce opportunities for increased Soviet influence. However, basic problems existing between the Arab States and Israel remain largely unresolved. This situation continues unfortunately to provide the Soviet bloc with opportunities for exploitation.

The governments and peoples of the area continued their preoccupation with problems of economic development. During the period under review the Sino-Soviet bloc moved rapidly to seize opportunities for providing aid to significant components of development programs in several Middle Eastern countries. In the United Arab Republic the Soviet Union has agreed to construct with the aid of Soviet technicians the second stage of the Aswan High Dam in a 10-year project. Soviet credits in excess of \$300 million will be required and it is clear the Soviet Union intends the Aswan Dam to become a symbol of Soviet interest in the economic growth of countries in the Middle East and Africa. An extensive effort is being carried forward by the Sino-Soviet bloc in Yemen where port facilities constructed by the Soviets are nearing completion, as is a road from the country's principal port to its largest inland

¹ H. Doc. 448, 86th Cong., 2d sess.; transmitted on Aug. 15, 1960.

² For texts of previous reports, see BULLETIN of Aug. 26, 1957, p. 339; Mar. 31, 1958, p. 524; Feb. 2, 1959, p. 169; and Mar. 14, 1960, p. 424.

³ For text, see *ibid.*, Mar. 25, 1957, p. 481.

city. For construction of the latter, Communist China has sent to Yemen over 800 engineers and skilled workmen. Similarly, the Soviet bloc secured Iraq's acceptance of indiscriminate offers of assistance although there are signs that, like other countries in the area, Iraq is determined not to become excessively dependent on such aid.

These efforts have not so far enabled the forces of international communism to threaten seriously the independence and integrity of any countries of the region. Hence no occasions arose on which it was necessary for the President to invoke powers provided him under section 2 of the resolution by which he may, if requested, use Armed Forces of the United States to assist countries seeking to resist aggression from international communism.

The Middle East resolution remains as a safeguard in reserve, available to any country of the region desiring outside assistance against a possible threat to its independence and stability from the external forces of international communism.

CHAPTER II—ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The President was authorized by the resolution to cooperate with any nation in the area in the development of its economic strength and security through economic and military assistance programs. During the period covered by this report, the United States continued fulfilling its commitments for economic aid made during fiscal year 1957 pursuant to section 3 of the resolution.

Under the authority of the Mutual Security Act, funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1960 were used to further the purposes of the Middle East resolution. Some of these countries received defense support aid. The foreign exchange provided under defense support financed essential imports; the local currency counterpart generated by the sale of such imports was used in part to defray a portion of the cost of maintaining armed forces which the country had agreed to maintain but which it could not support unaided. This command over both foreign and domestic resources augmented the ability of these countries to maintain economic stability and development. Special assistance, in furtherance of economic growth and maintenance of security, was also provided to other countries in the Middle East. Continued aid from the United States has helped materially in building the strength of the countries in the

area to resist Communist pressures and maintain their independence, and has also encouraged an accelerated rate of economic growth.

CHAPTER III—ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 4 OF THE RESOLUTION

In furtherance of section 4 of the joint resolution which states that the President should continue to furnish facilities and military assistance to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, and with a view to maintaining the truce in the region, the United States, on May 5, 1960, transmitted to the Secretary General a check in the amount of \$6,497,064, representing its assessment for 1960. Also, the United States contributed voluntarily \$3,500,000 from fiscal year 1960 mutual security funds to help finance the Force's operations during the remainder of 1959. These contributions brought the total contributions to \$40,884,623 through fiscal year 1960.

Equipment and services valued at \$7 million have been made available to the Force from the time of its establishment to January 1, 1960. As of January 1, 1960, the United Nations has compensated the United States for this material and services to the amount of \$7 million.

Advancing Food-for-Peace Program Through United Nations System

Statement by Acting Secretary Dillon¹

The President is considering the advisability of including in a statement to the General Assembly of the United Nations in September an expression of the willingness of the United States to join with other members in developing plans whereby all of them able to do so could work through the United Nations system to provide substantial quantities of food to needy peoples in member states. The President wishes to be assured that such an initiative would elicit the support of the Congress.

I should like to outline for the committee today our reasons for proposing to work through the United Nations system and the general nature of the procedures which we have in mind.

¹ Made before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Aug. 25 (press release 488).

There are several reasons for offering such a proposal at this time. In the first place it is a steady objective of the United States to increase the prestige, authority, and effectiveness of the United Nations system. To this end, we try to make use of the United Nations system for constructive undertakings whenever this can be done without loss of effectiveness. We believe that a stage has now been reached in the food-for-peace program² where participation of the United Nations system might be arranged with beneficial results. Moreover, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has just recently launched a freedom-from-hunger campaign,³ and our proposal seems to be one useful and appropriate way in which the United States, and perhaps other countries, might contribute to the success of that effort.

A second reason for proposing cooperative action through the United Nations system now is that there are some underdeveloped areas where recipient countries definitely prefer to receive foreign assistance through the United Nations system.

Finally, in our surplus disposal operations under Public Law 480 [Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act] we have in the past encountered objections from other exporting countries—for example, Canada, Argentina, and Australia in the case of wheat and Thailand in the case of rice. We hope that by arranging for a cooperative program in which such countries are invited to participate, and by placing the Food and Agriculture Organization in a position to consider and make recommendations regarding the action to be taken in particular cases, we may further reduce the feeling of friendly exporting countries that their commercial interests are being encroached upon.

The draft concurrent resolution⁴ which is before the Congress has been submitted in order that the President might be assured of having the support of the Congress for such a proposal. Adoption of the resolution would add measurably to the weight of the United States proposal and

would elicit more serious consideration of it by other countries.

The procedures which we have in mind for carrying out the President's proposal are still tentative and will remain so until discussions have been had with other nations and international organizations, but I wish to present to the committee the ideas that we expect to pursue. There are two distinct procedures or proposals. While these may be considered as alternatives, we think of them at this time as supplementary to one another.

1. *The United Nations system as a coordinating and advisory body.*

The Food and Agriculture Organization would be the principal action agency in the United Nations system which would participate in the program. It would have a coordinating and advisory function. In addition to keeping informed as to worldwide production, consumption, and trade in food products the Food and Agriculture Organization would receive current information from the United States and other food-exporting countries with regard to the types and quantities of foods available on concessional terms and the pertinent requirements of their national laws and administrative policies and from food-importing countries with regard to their needs for assistance.

The Food and Agriculture Organization would make appropriate dissemination of the information thus collected. It would also, consulting if necessary with the countries concerned, prepare recommendations with regard to the composition, size, and duration of programs for transfers of foods on concessional terms. These recommendations would take into account the objectives of furthering agricultural development in the food-importing countries and of avoiding disturbance of normal markets.

The United States and the other food-exporting countries would then follow their established programing procedures, carrying out the Food and Agriculture Organization's recommendations whenever practicable but reserving the right to proceed in some other way.

The Food and Agriculture Organization could lend its most effective cooperation with respect to the programing that is done under title I of Public Law 480 in sales for foreign currencies. Titles II, III, and IV, and also section 402 of the Mutual Security Act (providing respectively

² For an interim report on the food-for-peace program, see BULLETIN of Aug. 15, 1960, p. 248.

³ For background, see *ibid.*, Jan. 18, 1960, p. 94, and July 18, 1960, p. 117.

⁴ S. Con. Res. 114.

for grants of agricultural products to foreign nations or peoples, for donations to voluntary agencies and others and for barter, for sales for dollars on long-term credit, and for grants or sales for foreign currencies under the Mutual Security Program) would all continue to be administered by the United States just as they are at present. The United States Government would also retain and exercise its existing powers under title I, giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

It would appear that to proceed in the manner above outlined would require no new legislation.

Transfers of food by the United States under title I of Public Law 480 would continue to be sales for local currency subject to the extension of grants of such currency for economic development on the basis of waivers by the Bureau of the Budget in the name of the President.

2. Multilateral donations through the United Nations.

The Food and Agriculture Organization would establish a semiautonomous operating unit within its secretariat, reporting to an appropriate committee of government representatives. This might, for example, be a new committee including representatives of both food-exporting and food-importing countries.

Each contributing country, including the United States, would give a commitment to deliver at the request of the Food and Agriculture Organization specified foods in amounts up to specified limits and on a basis whereby the United States contribution would not exceed a reasonable proportion of the total contributions. The contributing countries would continue to hold the foods until requested by the Food and Agriculture Organization to turn them over physically for shipment to the recipient countries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization would receive requests from members desiring assistance and would decide which of these requests to meet and to what extent and from what source.

In principle the transfers of food under this procedure would be on a grant basis. If local currency proceeds were derived as a result of the sale of the commodities, such proceeds would belong to the recipient countries. To the extent practicable they should be used to help pay the costs of the program. The Food and Agriculture

Organization would probably wish to obtain a voice in the use of a portion of the local currency proceeds to support technical assistance projects in which it was interested. For the rest the government of the receiving country could be allowed to do what it liked with the proceeds.

For this second proposal we believe new legislation would be required. Consequently, if this type of approach is found to be desirable and if our discussions with other governments and international organizations indicate that a useful and workable program can be developed, including a reasonable contribution by other countries, a request will be made to Congress for appropriate legislation.

These two procedures or proposals are in outline form. Details have still to be worked out. Both are within the intent of the President's statement and within the compass of the resolution before the Congress. They represent a range of constructive possibilities within which other useful approaches may be found. They indicate the present thinking within the executive branch and may be useful to the Congress as it considers the resolution. Following consultations with other countries and with appropriate agencies in the United Nations system, we will be in a position to reach specific conclusions regarding the best method of proceeding.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 2d Session

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1961. Report to accompany H.R. 11666. S. Rept. 1777. June 29, 1960. 17 pp.

Evaluation of Wartime Loans to Certain American Citizens. Report to accompany H.R. 808. S. Rept. 1766. June 29, 1960. 3 pp.

Permitting Use in the Coastwise Trade of Certain Foreign-built Hydrofoil Vessels. Report to accompany H.R. 3900. S. Rept. 1778. June 30, 1960. 9 pp.

Suspension of Duties on Metal Scrap. Conference report to accompany H.R. 11748. H. Rept. 2074. July 1, 1960. 3 pp.

Temporary Adjustment of Sugar Quotas. Report to accompany S.J. Res. 217. S. Rept. 1833. July 1, 1960. 2 pp.

Report of the Third Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, Washington, D.C., April 21-22, 1960. Report by Hon. Edna F. Kelly, chairman of the House of Representatives delegation. H. Rept. 2087. July 2, 1960. 7 pp.

Enabling the United States To Participate in the Resettlement of Certain Refugees. Conference report to accompany H.J. Res. 397. H. Rept. 2088. July 2, 1960. 3 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of International Conferences and Meetings ¹

Adjourned During August 1960

U.N. Economic and Social Council: 30th Session	Geneva	July 5-Aug. 6
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics: 12th General Assembly	Helsinki	July 25-Aug. 8
U.N. ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems: Working Party on Standardization of Conditions of Sale for Cereals	Geneva	Aug. 1-5
IAEA <i>Ad Hoc</i> Preparatory Panel on Third-Party Liability for Nuclear Shipping: 2d Meeting	Vienna	Aug. 1-6
3d FAO/IAIAS Latin American Meeting on Soils and Fertilizers	Raleigh, N.C.	Aug. 1-11
FAO Latin American Forestry Commission: 7th Session	México, D.F.	Aug. 3-5
10th General Assembly of the International Geographical Union and 19th International Congress of Geography	Stockholm	Aug. 6-12
5th Inter-American Conference on Agriculture and 6th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America	México, D.F.	Aug. 8-20
2d U.N. Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	London	Aug. 8-20
PAHO Executive Committee: 41st Meeting	Habana	Aug. 12 (1 day)
WHO Regional Committee for Western Pacific: 11th Session	Manila	Aug. 12-17
12th Meeting of PAHO Directing Council and 12th Meeting of Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas	Habana	Aug. 14-26
7th International Soil Science Congress	Madison, Wis.	Aug. 15-23
International Union of Crystallography: 5th General Assembly	Cambridge, England	Aug. 15-24
21st International Geological Congress	Copenhagen	Aug. 15-25
U.N. Disarmament Commission	New York	Aug. 16-18
6th and 7th Meetings of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of American States	San José, Costa Rica	Aug. 16-29
3d U.N. ECAFE Workshop on Budget Reclassification	Bangkok	Aug. 17-26
U.N. ECE Committee on Development of Trade: Consultation with Experts on Export Documents	Geneva	Aug. 22-26
UNESCO World Conference on Adult Education	Montreal	Aug. 22-31
PAHO Executive Committee: 42d Meeting	Habana	Aug. 26 (1 day)

In Session as of August 31, 1960

Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests	Geneva	Oct. 31, 1958-
12th Triennale de Milano	Milan	July 16-
WMO Commission on Maritime Meteorology: 3d Session	Utrecht	Aug. 16-
14th Annual Edinburgh Film Festival	Edinburgh	Aug. 21-
21st International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art	Venice	Aug. 24-
5th World Forestry Congress	Seattle	Aug. 29-

Scheduled September 1 Through November 30, 1960

For a list of meetings scheduled September 1-November 30, 1960, see Bulletin of September 5, 1960, p. 374. A list of scheduled meetings now appears in the first issue of each month and lists of meetings adjourned and in session in the third issue.

¹ Prepared in the Office of International Conferences, Aug. 24, 1960. Following is a list of abbreviations: ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; IAIAS, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; PAHO, Pan American Health Organization; U.N., United Nations; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; WHO, World Health Organization; WMO, World Meteorological Organization.

GATT Tariff Negotiations Conference Opens at Geneva

Following is the text of a statement made at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 1 by Clarence B. Randall, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, at the opening meeting of the 1960-61 tariff negotiations conference sponsored by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,¹ together with an announcement of the members of the U.S. delegation.

STATEMENT BY MR. RANDALL

Press release 505 dated September 1, as delivered

I have the honor of bringing to this distinguished company the personal greetings of the President of the United States. President Eisenhower has asked me to convey to all who will have a part in this conference his earnest hope for its success and his full confidence that the results which will flow from it will be such that all participants will have pride and satisfaction in its achievements. He will be following your deliberations with the deepest interest.

It seems to me clear, as this tariff negotiations conference begins, that the Contracting Parties are here embarking upon the most complicated single effort which they have ever undertaken. The importance, therefore, of bringing your deliberations to a successful conclusion cannot be overstated. It is certain that the patterns of free-world trade for a long time to come will be vitally affected by what you here achieve.

There is happy augury in the record of the past. Throughout the years since 1947 the General Agreement has served as the principal forum for the free world in which trade problems might amicably and equitably be resolved and has proved itself adaptable to the resolution of a varied spectrum of difficult questions. That mutual bene-

fit flows to all participants from the principles of the GATT, and from this continuing program of multilateral tariff negotiations, has been abundantly demonstrated by the marked decrease in tariff barriers among the participating countries which has already been brought to pass.

Implicit in your presence here is the mutual faith of all participants that trade problems among friendly countries can be fully resolved in a mutually satisfactory manner by hard work, good will, and adherence to the GATT principles.

Negotiations on Common External Tariff

With entire candor we all accept the fact that the most significant challenge facing this conference will be found in the negotiations on the common external tariff of the European Economic Community. You must here continue and bring to conclusion the serious consideration which all the contracting parties have, since 1957, been giving to their future relationships with the Community.

The United States is satisfied that the objectives of the GATT and those of the Treaty of Rome are in basic harmony. The economic integration of the six member states of the Community within a liberal trade pattern is consistent with the liberal GATT trade philosophy embracing the whole free world. Because this is the first experience of the GATT with a customs union established by a group of contracting parties, it is not surprising that unique problems will be presented. It is equally certain that they can be solved in the spirit in which earlier problems have been met. It is also clear that the development of permanent relationships between the GATT and this important trade area will require continuing attention over a period of years. Nevertheless we in the United States feel full confidence that a new pattern can, and will, be created which will meet the needs of all concerned.

From the beginning the Contracting Parties have believed that one of the most important

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of June 13, 1960, p. 968; for an article by Honoré M. Catudal on "The 1960-61 GATT Tariff Conference," see *ibid.*, of Feb. 22, 1960, p. 291.

aspects of the Community's relationships with the rest of the world is the level of the common external tariff. With the publication of the tariff earlier this year, including most of the negotiated List G rates, evaluation of the scope of this problem began to be possible. When the remaining List G rates, notably on petroleum products and newsprint, are made known, the new tariff can be studied as a whole.

The decision of the Community last May to accelerate implementation of the Treaty of Rome underscores the need to settle these tariff problems expeditiously in this conference. We were, of course, cheered by the simultaneous decision of the Community to offer a 20 percent reduction in the level of the common external tariff. This was true not only because of the potential trade interest of our exporters but especially because we interpreted this action as recognition by the Community that the lowest possible level of the common external tariff will serve the interest not only of third countries but of the Community as well. We shall, however, wish to discuss with the Community certain cases wherein not even a 20 percent decrease would produce a rate conforming to the equities of the situation as we see them. We have every confidence that these cases will be examined sympathetically by the Community.

We can sense, too, problems which are of substantial importance to other contracting parties. For example, there is the case of tropical products which will be imported into the Community duty free from associated overseas territories of the member states but which would be subject to full and sometimes burdensome duties if imported from the rest of the world, including those less developed countries which are contracting parties to the GATT. Also, as you know, in many countries, including the United States, there is now wide public discussion of the European trade problems. We are therefore gratified to note that efforts will be made here to minimize these differences.

Guideposts for these negotiations are established by the General Agreement itself, by the body of experience already built up under it, and by the care with which this conference has been planned over the last 2 years. With the best of endeavor, however, not every contingency will have been foreseen. New problems, or unexpected variations of old ones, are likely to arise as this conference em-

barks upon its first task, namely, the negotiations with the EEC under article XXIV:6 of the GATT to establish a new schedule of tariff concessions to replace the existing national schedules of the member states.

I have entire confidence that with patience and good will on the part of all concerned these matters can be equitably adjusted. I further have faith that we can similarly resolve all problems that have to do with the general incidence of the common external tariff under the criteria of article XXIV:5(a) of the GATT. I have this faith because I know that we are all working toward the same goal—a world in which expanded international trade will move with a minimum of restrictions and with mutual benefit to all. From its very inception the European Economic Community has given the most unqualified assurance that it will be outward looking and not a closed, restrictive organization.

In this tariff conference, where the entire tariff structure of the Community is spread candidly open for review, there can be no shadow of doubt but that the Community will deal sympathetically with the problems which its establishment has presented to the individual contracting parties. Nor can it be thought that those contracting parties who have already initiated the renegotiation of some of their existing concessions under article XXVIII of the GATT will fail to deal fairly with those countries whose interests have been affected by these actions.

Import Restrictions on Agricultural Trade

There is a shadow in the picture, however, as I see it. By this I mean the questions that arise from the import restrictions that would be applied to agricultural trade. No matter how well we may resolve the problems in other fields, we cannot reach a satisfactory overall result unless at the same time those that relate to agriculture are dealt with in accordance with GATT principles.

I must in all candor say that the United States has serious apprehension on this point. It is difficult for us to see how mutual agreement could be arrived at so long as the future treatment of this large and important area of trade is clouded with uncertainty.

I refer here to the proposal by the Commission of the Community for variable import levies on

many important farm products. It is our conviction that, unless greater opportunity for trade is provided for than is now evident in the Commission's proposals, the system will work to the serious detriment of the United States and other third-country suppliers—in fact, to the Community itself. Whatever serves unduly to insulate the Community market from the competition of world prices is out of harmony with our common GATT objective for the expansion of international trade.

I do not see how fixed concessions granted by contracting parties could be measured against the uncertainty of variable import levies which, by hypothesis, are subject to fluctuations. Further, the impact on trade of a system of variable levies will depend on the level of the future common support prices for grains and other farm products. If they are much above world prices, the adverse effect is obvious. We urgently need proposals from the Community that offer some way of coping with this perplexing problem.

Difficult as the negotiating problem, as such, is, much more is at stake in this issue. If the Community were to insulate its agriculture from international competition and not make it subject to negotiation, an adverse reaction would be created that would extend far beyond the borders of the Community. The pattern set by the Community will be vital wherever the GATT endeavors to deal with agricultural protectionism. The entire concept of liberal trade policy is at stake. All countries who are endeavoring to maintain the liberal point of view will find themselves in a difficult position, whether with respect to agricultural commodities or industrial products, if the Community's trade policy excludes competition in the field of agriculture.

I have spoken frankly because it seems to me that the situation requires it. Nevertheless, let me say at once that I am entirely confident that a workable solution for this difficult problem can be found as this first phase of the conference develops. Others equally perplexing have been answered in the past, and so can this one.

We can then move ahead at the beginning of next January to the second phase under which contracting parties will undertake a reciprocal exchange of new trade concessions with one another.

We in the United States are now earnestly en-

gaged in preparing offers of concessions in our tariffs which we hope can be reciprocated by the other participants. In this task we look forward not only to negotiating with many of the contracting parties but also with additional countries which will be seeking accession to the General Agreement.

It is a thrilling concept to me that in these days of world complexity and tension the governments here represented bring to this conference such firm determination to go forward once more with the utmost of good will in further multilateral attacks upon the barriers to world trade.

I wish you every success in your endeavors.

U.S. DELEGATION

The Department of State announced on August 29 (press release 494) that Clarence B. Randall, Special Assistant to the President and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Economic Policy, will represent the United States at the opening meeting of the multilateral tariff negotiations conference, beginning on September 1 at Geneva, Switzerland. C. Edward Galbreath of the White House staff will act as Mr. Randall's adviser at this meeting.

Carl D. Corse, a Foreign Service officer, has been designated by the President as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the conference. The delegation will participate in these negotiations under the authority given to the President in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 and in accordance with all the customary domestic procedures.

The negotiations, which are being held within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will take place in two phases.

During the first phase of the conference, the United States, along with other GATT contracting parties, will negotiate with the Commission of the European Economic Community concerning the establishment of a new schedule of tariff concessions for the Common Market as a whole to replace the present individual schedules of the member states. The United States will also negotiate, under provisions of article XXVIII of the General Agreement, with several other contracting parties for the modification or withdrawal of individual concessions in existing schedules.

During the second phase, scheduled to begin early in 1961, the United States expects to negotiate for the reciprocal exchange of new concessions with the Commission of the EEC on behalf of the member states (Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) and at least 20 other countries which are contracting parties to the GATT or which are expected to negotiate for accession to the agreement.

In addition to the chairman the following have been designated as members of the delegation for the first phase of the conference:

James W. Birkhead, Department of Agriculture
Helen L. Brewster, Department of State
Edgar I. Eaton, Department of Labor

David Fellman, Department of Commerce
Morris J. Fields, Treasury Department
Walter Hollis, Department of State
Roderick L. Jones, Department of State
Harold P. Macgowan, Department of Commerce
Parker G. Montgomery, Department of State
Edward I. Mullins, Department of Defense
Weber H. Peterson, Department of Agriculture
B. Robert Sarich, Department of Commerce
Howard F. Shepston, Department of Commerce
Enoch W. Skartvedt, Department of Commerce
Kenneth B. Smith, U.S. Tariff Commission
John W. Stewart, Department of Agriculture
William A. Vogely, Department of the Interior
Herman Walker, Jr., Department of State
Joseph Watstein, Department of Commerce
Guy A. Wiggins, Department of State

U.S. Supports Admission to U.N. Membership of Eight African States and Cyprus

*Statements by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge
U.S. Representative in the Security Council*

STATEMENT ON AFRICAN STATES¹

It gives me great pleasure to join with other members of the Council to welcome the simultaneous application for United Nations membership of eight African members of the French Community.

When the Council acts affirmatively—as we are certain it will—we will have taken a necessary step toward bringing into the United Nations so far this year 13 new African states, as well as the Malagasy Republic, which is close to if not actually part of the African Continent.²

These new states represent an area more than half that of Europe, and their governments speak for well over 16 million people. For an area that appears so homogeneous on the map, these countries are incredibly diverse in culture, history, climate, and ethnic background. There are important common factors which however do not mask their intense and vital individuality.

¹ Made in the Security Council on Aug. 23 (U.S./U.N. press release 3463).

² For background, see BULLETIN of July 25, 1960, p. 149.

The political experience they share in common is a progression from colony to self-government to complete independence under the leadership and inspiration of France. This process has brought to prominence leaders experienced in government and people accustomed to the ideas and the practice of democracy.

All share in common the use of the French language as their passport to the great world of thought, commerce, and political activity. As members of the French-speaking world they also embrace many of the great traditions of France.

Each of them has in turn greatly influenced France itself. I need only mention that it was Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo, which first offered hospitality to General de Gaulle and contributed heavily to the Free French Movement. It was at Brazzaville that the first great step toward complete sovereignty began under General de Gaulle's leadership. For many years each country has sent outstanding parliamentarians and cabinet officers to the French Republic; these men now govern in their own countries. This experience cannot fail but benefit

to their own people and the United Nations itself.

The accession of these eight states to the United Nations is a source of great satisfaction to the United States. The United States is, I think, the oldest country in the world to achieve independence directly from colonial status. We have not forgotten what this means; indeed, we continue to commemorate this event every year.

We expect each of these countries to bring vitality and a fresh point of view to the United Nations. The United States welcomes this just as we welcome in turn the application of each of these countries.

There is the Central African Republic, inspired by the statesmanship of its late leader, Barthélemy Boganda;

The Republic of Congo, under the leadership of Abbé Fulbert Youlou;

The Republic of Chad, which throughout history has been a crossroads of Africa;

The Republic of Dahomey, noted for its art and its contributions to the political development of Africa;

The dynamic Republic of Gabon, with its important mining industry;

The Ivory Coast, with its great industrial potential and its thriving economy under the leadership of President [Felix] Houphouët-Boigny, whom so many of us here know well;

The Republic of Niger, like the United States, a successful multiracial society; and

The Republic of the Upper Volta, site of one of the great African empires of the past.

The United States has already welcomed the independence of each of these countries formally in their own capitals. Their people and those of the United States share a common dream, to be free under governments of our own choosing. We hope that we will help each other when we can in full respect for each other's sovereignty. We wish for them a life of freedom in dignity and prosperity.

By the end of this year, Mr. President, there may well be 100 members of the United Nations. If this fact itself represents a challenge to our organization, it also brings new vitality and new ideas. The years ahead will be exciting, with many problems to be solved. We welcome another group of new members to assist in the task to which the United Nations is dedicated.

I am happy, Mr. President, to vote in favor of

the resolution sponsored by the delegates of France and Tunisia recommending the admission of the eight states members of the Community to United Nations membership.³

STATEMENT ON CYPRUS⁴

We meet today to add a new page to the history of a place steeped in history and famous to men everywhere. The legendary home of Aphrodite has now become the Republic of Cyprus, and its Government has applied for membership in the United Nations. It is a privilege which can be described as stirring for me on behalf of the United States to bid the people and Government of Cyprus welcome and to assure them of our support.

This lovely island in the eastern Mediterranean and its people have known greatness and tragedy, and the things that have happened there have stirred men's imaginations from Homer's day to the present.

Indeed, if all the records of Western civilization were to be destroyed save for a single history of Cyprus, scholars could reconstruct almost the entire story from that one volume. Such has been the intimacy of this island with the epic events of the Mediterranean basin and with the dominant land and sea powers of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Greeks returning from the Trojan War, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Macedonians, and Romans all came to Cyprus.

When the Roman Empire was divided, Cyprus went with the eastern empire and thus became one of the heirs to the great religious heritage of Byzantium. The vitality of this heritage is attested by the transcendent role of the Orthodox Church in Cypriot history. The present Archbishop Primate of the Church, Archbishop Makarios, is now also the first President of the Republic of Cyprus, and we extend to him our respect and our sincere congratulations.

³The Security Council, on Aug. 23, adopted unanimously eight draft resolutions recommending to the General Assembly that the Republic of Dahomey, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of the Upper Volta, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Chad, the Republic of Congo, the Gabon Republic, and the Central African Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

⁴Made in the Security Council on Aug. 24 (U.S./U.N. press release 3464).

Sharing the fate of the Byzantine world, Cyprus knew the rule of the Crusaders under Richard the Lion Hearted and, for three centuries, the Frankish dynasty of Guy de Lusignan.

Coming under the rule of Venice, a period during which, so Shakespeare tells us, Othello ruled for a time, Cyprus fell in 1573 to the armies of the Sultan. Turkish rule lasted almost 300 years, and during this time Frankish feudalism was abolished and the Orthodox Church was restored to its former place. For the past 82 years Cyprus was administered by the United Kingdom.

History and geography have thus left to Cyprus the monuments of many cultures and a talented and varied population. Hard work and enlightened British administration have given the island today a high standard of living for which the United Kingdom deserves a full measure of credit. Roads, schools, and other public works are numerous. A highly efficient and modern public health service has practically eliminated contagious diseases. Scientific agriculture has increased the yields of the island's citrus groves and vineyards.

Indeed the primary challenge facing Cyprus is not economic underdevelopment—although there are things which remain to be done in this field—but the creation of a national identity out of diverse elements.

It is a matter of history, well known here, that independence was not the first choice of many and perhaps even the majority of Cypriots. For years the world was saddened by the violence of fratricidal strife on the island resulting from the clashing demands of *enosis* and partition.

Therefore, when the Governments of Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom together with Cypriot representatives agreed that Cyprus should be independent, the decision was greeted with special joy in the United States.

The United States is certain that the people of Cyprus will come to value this independence no less than we in the United States value our independence. We also feel sure in the United States that a truly united country can be built from diverse elements. Cyprus is fortunate in having leaders of the stature of Archbishop Makarios and Vice President [Fazil] Kuçuk. The high statesmanship which led to the establishment of Cyprus will in the days and years ahead assist the leaders of the two major communities in their

efforts to build a vigorous and prosperous nation.

The United States is confident that in the future the fortunate residents of this land will look around at their handiwork and back at their history and take justifiable pride that they are—first and foremost—Cypriots.

The United States, Mr. President, will vote in favor of the draft resolution submitted by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Ceylon.⁵

James J. Wadsworth Confirmed to 15th General Assembly

The Senate on August 27 confirmed James J. Wadsworth to be a representative of the United States to the 15th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

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- Letter Dated 1 August 1960 From the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations Addressed to the Secretary-General. S/4415. August 1, 1960. 6 pp.
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⁵ A resolution recommending U.N. membership for the Republic of Cyprus was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on Aug. 24.

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

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Comprehensive Review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: Report of the Pension Review Group. A/4427. August 5, 1960. 150 pp.

Supplementary List of Items for the Agenda of the Fifteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly:

Item Proposed by Ireland—The Prevention of the Wider Dissemination of Nuclear Weapons. Letter dated August 15, 1960, from the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4434. August 15, 1960. 3 pp.;

Item Proposed by Rumania—Measures Designed To Promote Among Youth the Ideas of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Between Peoples. Letter dated August 18, 1960, from the Permanent Representative of Rumania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4442. August 19, 1960. 3 pp.;

Item Proposed by Czechoslovakia—Appeal for Maximum Support to Efforts of Newly Emerging States for Strengthening Their Independence. Letter dated August 19, 1960, from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4443. August 19, 1960. 3 pp.;

Item Proposed by the Federation of Malaya and Thailand—The Question of Tibet. Letter dated August 19, 1960, from the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Federation of Malaya and the Acting Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4444. August 19, 1960. 2 pp.;

Item Proposed by the U.S.S.R.—The Menace to World Peace Created by Aggressive Actions of the United States Against the Soviet Union. Cable dated August 20, 1960, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4446. August 20, 1960. 4 pp.;

Item Proposed by the United States—The Question of Hungary. Letter dated August 20, 1960, from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4447. August 20, 1960. 2 pp.;

Item Proposed by the Secretary-General—Question of the Composition of the Trusteeship Council. Note by the Secretary-General. A/4448. August 21, 1960. 3 pp.;

Item Proposed by Morocco—The Problem of Mauritania. Letter dated August 20, 1960, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General. A/4445. August 22, 1960. 2 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Finance

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington January 26, 1960. *Signatures:* Ecuador, March 21, 1960; Pakistan, June 9, 1960; Sweden, June 21, 1960; Australia, July 11, 1960; Norway, July 12, 1960; Viet-Nam, July 27, 1960; China, August 1, 1960; Canada, Honduras, and United States, August 9, 1960; Sudan, August 25, 1960; Ethiopia, August 29, 1960.

Acceptance deposited: United States, August 9, 1960.

Genocide

Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Done at Paris December 9, 1948. Entered into force January 12, 1951.¹

Accession deposited (with reservations): Venezuela, July 12, 1960.

Health

Amendments to articles 24 and 25 of the World Health Organization Constitution of July 22, 1946 (TIAS 1808). Adopted by the 12th World Health Assembly, Geneva, May 28, 1959.²

Acceptances deposited: Cameroun, May 6, 1960; Ceylon and Kuwait, May 9, 1960; Nepal, May 12, 1960; Togo, May 13, 1960; Greece, May 23, 1960; Ecuador, June 10, 1960; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, June 17, 1960; Albania and Cuba, July 27, 1960.

Postal Services

Universal postal convention with final protocol, annex, regulations of execution, and provisions regarding air-mail with final protocol. Done at Ottawa October 3, 1957. Entered into force April 1, 1959. TIAS 4202.

Adherence deposited: Cameroun, July 26, 1960.

Telecommunications

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1952 (TIAS 3266), with appendixes and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958. Entered into force January 1, 1960. TIAS 4390.

Notifications of approval: New Zealand, July 7, 1960; Canada, July 13, 1960.

International telecommunication convention with six annexes and final protocol. Signed at Geneva December 21, 1959.²

Ratification deposited: Iceland, July 5, 1960.

Radio regulations, with appendixes, annexed to the international telecommunication convention, 1959. Done at Geneva December 21, 1959.²

Notification of approval: New Zealand, July 7, 1960.

¹ Not in force for the United States.

² Not in force.

BILATERAL

China

Agreement setting forth an understanding concerning article III of the agricultural commodities agreement of June 9, 1959, as supplemented (TIAS 4258 and 4428). Effected by exchange of notes at Taipei August 17 and 24, 1960. Entered into force August 24, 1960.

France

Agreement extending the agreement of March 23, 1956, as supplemented (TIAS 3647 and 4298), relating to the establishment and operation of a rawinsonde observation station on the island of Guadeloupe. Effected by exchange of notes at Paris December 23, 1959, and July 25, 1960. Entered into force July 25, 1960.

Japan

Agreement providing for Japan's financial contributions for U.S. administrative and related expenses during the Japanese fiscal year 1960 under the mutual defense assistance agreement of March 8, 1954 (TIAS 2957). Effected by exchange of notes at Tokyo August 9, 1960. Entered into force August 9, 1960.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Confirmations

The Senate on June 22 confirmed Leland Barrows to be Ambassador to Togo. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 322 dated June 13.)

The Senate on August 27 confirmed the following nominations:

James W. Barco to be a deputy representative of the United States to the United Nations and the deputy representative of the United States in the U.N. Security Council. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 485 dated August 24.)

Frederic P. Bartlett to be Ambassador to the Malagasy Republic. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 443 dated August 9.)

Charles R. Burrows to be Ambassador to Honduras. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 444 dated August 9.)

Edwin M. Martin to be an Assistant Secretary of State. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 460 dated August 15.)

Robert Newbegin to be Ambassador to Haiti. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 445 dated August 9.)

Christian M. Ravndal to be Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 405 dated July 21.)

Roy Richard Rubottom, Jr. to be Ambassador to Argentina. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 422 dated July 29.)

Henry S. Villard to be Ambassador to the Federation

of Mali. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 402 dated July 18.)

James J. Wadsworth to be a representative of the United States to the United Nations and the representative of the United States in the U.N. Security Council. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 485 dated August 24.)

Fraser Wilkins to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 466 dated August 17.)

Designations

Hugh G. Appling and Edward T. Long as Special Assistants to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs, effective August 29.

Thomas C. Mann as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, effective September 1. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 506 dated September 1.)

James E. Nugent as Deputy Inspector General and Comptroller of the Mutual Security Program, effective September 4. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 512 dated September 2.)

Resignations

Horace E. Henderson as Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, effective September 2. (For biographic details, see press release 500 dated September 2.)

John E. Murphy as Inspector General and Comptroller of the Mutual Security Program, effective September 9. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 512 dated September 2.)

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Technical Assistance—Third-Country Training Program in Japan. TIAS 4475. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Japan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tokyo March 23, 1960. Entered into force March 23, 1960.

Grant for Procurement of Nuclear Research and Training Equipment and Materials. TIAS 4485. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Guatemala. Exchange of notes—Signed at Guatemala April 7 and 23, 1960. Entered into force April 23, 1960.

Weather Stations—Cooperative Program at Guayaquil. TIAS 4486. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Ecuador, extending the agreement of April 24, 1957, as extended and amended. Exchange of notes—Signed at Quito February 12 and May 4, 1960. Entered into force May 4, 1960. Operative retroactively January 1, 1960.

United States Educational Commission for France. TIAS 4487. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and France, amending the agreement of October 22, 1948, as amended and extended. Exchange of notes—Dated at Paris April 29, 1960. Entered into force April 29, 1960.

Interchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information for Defense Purposes—Filing Classified Patent Applications. TIAS 4488. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Belgium. Exchange of notes—Signed at Brussels May 6 and 18, 1960. Entered into force May 18, 1960.

Kindley Air Force Base, Bermuda—Extension of Area of Civil Air Terminal. TIAS 4489. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, supplementing the agreement of March 23 and April 25, 1951. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington May 25, 1960. Entered into force May 25, 1960.

High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean—Amendment to the Annex to the Convention Signed at Tokyo May 9, 1952. TIAS 4493. 4 pp. 5¢.

Adopted at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Seattle, Washington, on November 7, 1959. Entered into force May 24, 1960.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities—Typhoon Rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands. TIAS 4495. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Japan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tokyo May 31, 1960. Entered into force May 31, 1960.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. TIAS 4498. 6 pp. 5¢.

Declaration on provisional accession of Tunisia to agreement of October 30, 1947. Done at Tokyo November 12, 1959. Entered into force with respect to the United States of America and Tunisia June 15, 1960.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 4499. 15 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and India. Signed at Washington May 4, 1960. Entered into force May 4, 1960. With exchange of notes.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: August 29-September 4

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Release issued prior to August 29 which appears in this issue of the BULLETIN is No. 488 of August 25.

No.	Date	Subject
494	8/29	Delegation to GATT conference (re write).
*495	8/29	Cultural exchange.
496	8/29	Deadline for filing claims in Austria.
*497	8/29	Cultural exchange.
498	8/29	Herter: return from Foreign Ministers meeting, San José (printed in BULLETIN of September 12).
*499	8/30	Schwartz designated USOM director, Afghanistan (biographic details).
500	8/30	Protest of Congolese attack on U.S. airmen.
†501	8/30	Delegations to presidential inauguration, Ecuador, and OAS meeting, Bogotá (rewrite).
*502	8/31	Cultural exchange (United Arab Republic).
503	8/31	Herter-Hammarskjöld: Congolese attack on U.S. airmen.
504	9/1	1960 teacher development program.
505	9/1	Randall: opening meeting, GATT conference.
*506	9/1	Mann sworn in as Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs (biographic details).
507	9/1	Herter: American Bar Association.
*508	9/1	Martin sworn in as Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs (biographic details).
*509	9/2	Horace Henderson resignation (biographic details).
*510	9/2	Cultural exchange.
†511	9/3	Dillon: arrival, OAS meeting.
*512	9/2	Nugent designation and Murphy resignation (biographic details).
514	9/3	Notice to prospective travelers to Cuba.

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

Africa. U.S. Welcomes Collective Efforts for Solution of African Problems (Dillon)	440	Ivory Coast, Republic of. U.S. Supports Admission to U.N. Membership of Eight African States and Cyprus (Lodge)	456
Agriculture		Middle East. Promoting Peace and Stability in the Middle East (Eisenhower, text of report)	448
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Central African Republic. U.S. Supports Admission to U.N. Membership of Eight African States and Cyprus (Lodge)	456	Niger, Republic of. U.S. Supports Admission to U.N. Membership of Eight African States and Cyprus (Lodge)	456
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FACT SHEET

Mutual Security in Action

The nature and objectives of the United States Mutual Security Program in various nations of the world are described in a series of country fact sheets published by the Department of State. Now available in the series are leaflets on the following countries:

	Publication Number		Publication Number
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Ceylon	6936	The Philippines.....	6908
Chile	6969	Spain	6913
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